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In witness whereof we have hereonto attached our seal and signature.

Seal. John Cardonn 1st Clerk,
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Sr. Christopher and dependencies thereof, do certify the above signatures of he entitied to full first and credit.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

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can letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Taus-UKE, ' New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

at the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting, "Shakers vs. the Science of Death," Protection vs. Free Trade, Industrial Enterprise at the South, Crop Reports, and Personals, appear on the second page; Pacific Coast News, City News, and the Money Article and Markets on the third page; a Communication on Representation from Mr. Simon Stern, on the sixth page; New-York State Sunday School Association. New-York State Sunday School Association, Woman in Politics, and Court Reports, on the seventh page. \_\_\_

The armed Rebels in Tennessee are revenging themselves for Brownlow's majority by robbing the negroes of the arms which they retained when leaving the Federal service, and then murdering those who have been thus disarmed. Madison County is overrun with the murderous guerriffas.

Mr. Henry A. Wise delivered a speech yesterday at Richmond. He advocated repudiation-not of the Government bonds themselves, but of what was an integral part of the contract under which those bonds were sold, viz.: the amount of interest. He gave utterance to the political maxim with which all listeners to Northern Democratic orators have been familiar for years-that this is the white man's land, and that the domination of the negro must be prevented.

Sheridan, in his letter to Gen. Grant, says the greatest embarrassment he met in the work of registration was the constant rumors of his removal. Unquestionably, they broke down the confidence of the people in his acts, and the fact of his removal will break down the respect of the people for the laws. He faithfully administered the laws, without regard to party or polities; he was removed for this fidelity; and into contempt.

We print on another page the entire correspondence between the American Industrial easily be more distasteful to the people than and the Free Trade League, whereof each has its headquarters in this City, wherein the friends of Protection proposed a joint discussion, and the Free Traders responded as will be seen. As a small part of their own share attention to the whole of it, which we leave to suggest the apprepriate comments.

The Maryland Republican State Convention which met in Baltimore May 14 resolved to invite the Republicans of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri to meet in convention to advance the cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill. The Maryland State Executive Committee have fixed upon September 12 as the time for such Convention, to be held in Baltimore, and a State Convention is called at Wilmington on September 4 to elect delegates thereto.

Having got rid of Sheridan, and being in a fair way of getting rid of Pope, and Sickles, and Howard, the Rebels and Copperheads are now trying to ruin Gen. Sherman. It is reported that ex-Attorney-General Black and some other disagreeable dead people are trying to nominate Johnson and Sherman for President and Vice-President. What has Sherman done that he should be so disgraced ? Even the victor of Atlanta could hardly survive an alliance with Andrew Johnson and Jeremiah

"That noble patriot," the President, in the excitement of his recent victory over Congress and the people, is in danger of losing his wits. It is rumored that the banishment of Sheridan is to be followed by the removal of Howard and Sickles. No doubt Mr. Johnson would like to disgrace every general who strives to faithfully execute the laws, and who sympathizes with the loyal sentiment of the nation. But will be dare ? He has gone so far already that he could hardly surprise us by any fresh outrage; yet men of his character, after committing a great wrong, often lack the courage to do a lesser one.

The campaign in Ohio is progressing with vigor. Senator Wade made a speech at Marietta on the 20th, from which we quote elsewhere. He declared that the right of colored men to suffrage is but the legitimate and logical deduction from all that has been done in the defense and reconstruction of the country. He then reviewed the course of the Democratic candidate for Governor, declaring that he preferred the open traitor Vallandigham to the slimy, insidious traitor Thurman. Mr. Wade predicted a decisive Republican victory in October. Senator Sherman spoke upon the same day at Canton, giving a plain exposition of the financial condition of the country, and warning his hearers against "the malignant whis-"perings of Copperheads," who contemplate repudiation.

The World criticises THE TRIBUNE'S comments upon the situation in Texas, and says: "As for the situation in Texas, and says:

"As for the situation in Texas now and since the beginning of the war, The Thibuye displays nearly as much ignorance as malice. It says that Texas, 'outside of the large cities, has been the hell of freedmen and the paradise of guerrillas.' By 'large cities The Tribuye must mean the great commercial port, Galveston, with its population of 8,000, and the State capital and metropolis, Houston, with its 6,000 inhabitants, for these are the two leading cities in the State."

It is at The World office where the schoolmaster is needed. Galveston has a population of 22,000, more than 2,000 houses having been built and occupied within the past two years. San Antonio, with a population of 15,000, is on-

tirely ignored by the sheet which locates the State capital at Houston, and allows it a population of but 6,000, when it has at least 16,000 inhabitants, and is not the capital at all. The World had better study geography before it makes further attempts at politics.

THE NEW PROCLAMATION OF WAR. It is not by compromise that this war of principles can be ended. No Johnson Convention, no cringing of weak Republicans, can avail. We are not of those who are content now that Gen. Thomas has gone to New-Orleans, and assure the people that the country is safe so long as Grant remains in the Cabinet. These appointments may strengthen our hopes. but do net remove our doubts, for against them stands the all-important fact that Sheridan has been removed. This is the proof that the country is not safe; that Mr. Johnson, undismayed by all his hair-breadth escapes from impeachment, has the boldness to defy the people and to resolutely carry out his purpose of breaking down the reconstruction policy of Congress. Sheridan was to the President the embodiment of a principle. In Sheridan he saw the great executive of Radicalism-the whole legislation and spirit of Congress summed up in the action of a Military Commander. Personal enmity was not the impulse of the President. Sheridan was to him the Republican idea made tangible, and he struck that idea down. Can we delude ourselves with the belief that the blow falls on Sheridan alone, aud not upon us? Can we take Thomas's appointment as an atonement for Sheridan's disgrace? Can we suppose for a moment that Andrew Johnson, having successfully defied the Republican party, having deliberately struck it full in the face, will rest satisfied with his triumph? We do not thus mistake him or his policy. We understand the removal of Sheridan as a proclamation of war, and are ready to accept the issue. Our Washington correspondent asserts that

the policy of removing all Generals in the Rebel States who do not take Mr. Johnson's views of reconstruction will be carried out, and we can see no reason to doubt it. The Presidential attack upon Sheridan is already begun upon Sickles and Pope, and The National Intelligencer, the President's adjutant, has drawn up the order for their removal, and it only needs to be signed. That will be done at the right time, if Sickles and Pope persist, as those upright soldiers will, in executing the Reconstruction laws as Congress intended. The reputation of the pure and gallant Howard is undermined by slanders, and he is to be mustered out. Why should these officers not be removed? What difficulty does Mr. Johnson fear, having triumphed over Sheridan? He has taken out the keystone of the arch, and may pull down the rest of it at his leisure. In the President's new course there is more courage and ability than the people had supposed him to possess. It was a master-stroke to bring Grant into his Cabinet. The appointment of Thomas was an excellent plan to enable such papers as The Times to divert the attention of the country from the infamy of the removal of Sheridan. It was equally shrewd to send him to fight the Indians, that all journals of the kind might fall into raptures to see the the laws of the country have therefore fallen | hero of Five Forks once more at the head of an army. Nor is Mr. Johnson less adroit in resolving to reorganize his Cabinet-in any event it is perfectly safe, for the new one cannot the old.

These preparations are ominous of change, and not of change for the better. Andrew Johnson does not retract; no sane man can hope that a movement which begins with the exclusively of this correspondence has been removal of Sheridan can mean repentance or printed by the Free Traders, we ask general remorse. The change is from the defensive to the offensive, and Mr. Johnson marshals his desperate forces to open attack upon Congress. It may reconstruct the laws, but he will reconstruct the machinery by which they are ad ministered. We believe that the President desires to so far modify his policy that it may obtain the support of the Conservative Republicans, and to dazzle with the robbery of great names, or the betrayal of splendid reputations, the perception of the people. He will use any weapon that comes to hand. He throws the fame of Thomas as a vail over the downfall of loyalty in Louisiana, and makes the General of the Army a sentinel at the door of the White House. But beneath and beyond all this parade the keen eyes of the people detect the swiftly moving, unrelenting foe pushing onward to the attack. They know in Andrew Johnson a man-resolved to prevent the reconstruction of the South upon the principles they have laid down through Congress; they know that his purpose is to replace the Rebel States in the Union without guarantees or pledges, free to repudiate hereafter their surrender of Rebel principles; they know that when he disgraced Sheridan he insulted them. They perfectly understand that he means war, and no longer one of defensive strategy, but a deliberate and combined aggression.

## NAPOLEON'S NEW MOVE.

It has for some time been expected that the common interests of France and Austria in three of the great European questions-the Eastern, the German, and the Roman-would ultimately lead to a formal alliance of the two Powers. The accounts of the interview of the two Emperors and their Prime Ministers at Salzburg leave but little doubt that whatever obstacles may thus far have stood in the way of such a treaty have been removed, and that an understanding has been effected. The announcement by the official papers of Austria and France that the Conference at peace is a poor blind; while the Cable dispatch both in the German and Eastern questions, has been arrived at, is, without doubt, nearer the truth, even should it be entirely based on sup-

It is stated in the Cable dispatch that Austria will organize the South German States into a Confederation, and will place itself at the head of the Confederation. Such a measure has long been the avowed wish of the Governments of both Austria and France, and it is by no means improbable that this is the most important point of the agreement between the two Emperors. If the report should turn out to be true, it would be a fact of the gravest importance. The South German Governments have taken all the initiatory steps for a union with Prussia. They have bound themselves by a military treaty to the chief command of Prussia. They have subsequently agreed to a new Custom Union treaty between them and Prussia which provides for the election of a Custom Union Parliament. This gradual advance toward the unity of all

try to enforce the Austrian demand, they must not only arrest this progress toward German unity, but must undo all that has thus far been accomplished in the promotion of the Union scheme. It is a move much more defiant than the French demand, in 1866, for the cession of a few German towns, or the proposed

by the House of Lords, providing for the representation of minorities, and subsequently purchase of Luxemburg. accepted by the Commons, gave rise to highly No details are given as regards the agreement interesting debates in both Houses of Parliasaid to have been arrived at between France and Austria in the Eastern question. But it ment. It was vigorously opposed by some of will be difficult for these States to hit upon any the leading Liberals, and Mr. Bright made a speech against it very remarkable for its eloplan that will not be distasteful to Russia, and quence and power; but it appears to us that it is therefore most likely that an alliance bethe supporters of the amendment had by far tween France and Austria will be a direct incentive to an alliance between the best of the argument. The ground on Prussia and Russia. It may be that negotiawhich it was mainly opposed was that the tions have been going on with Berlin and St. Petersburg to represent the move of Austria and France as inoffensive and harmless; but it is not likely that either Prussia or Russia will view it in that light.

According to present appearances, the Franco-Austrian alliance is the germ of a very serious complication. We shall probably soon lessn more of it.

THE LATEST HYSTERIC.

It is reported that the Hon. John H. Reagan, late Confederate Postmaster-General, having received his pardon, has written that he shall endeavor to act as a reconstructed Rebel should; but "he fears that negro supremacy " in the South is inevitable."

We have heard so much good of Mr. Reagan since the collapse of the Confederacy that we find this story hard to believe. It sounds more like Mason or Perry than like a man of sound common sense. Do let us think of it.

There are Twelve Millions of people in the South, whereof at least Eight Millions are Whites. There is ample room there for Fifty Millions more, and crowds are flocking inall of them Whites. Europe is sending us a full thousand per day, and the South proffers them cheap land, a genial clime, and employment for every sort of industrial capacity. Now that a good harvest has delivered the South from famine, and her reconstruction is in rapid progress, there is no region on earth that should attract so many immigrants. Twenty years hence she will have Twenty-five to Thirty Millions of people, whereof the Blacks will probably number Five or Six Millions. Unless all the laws which have hitherto governed the increase of population are subverted, the Whites of the South must increase faster than Blacks by at least four to one. Not that the Blacks will fail to increase also; but they are nowise recruited by immigration, and cannot be. Africa sends forth no voluntary emigrants; the slave-trade is on its last legs; and no negroes are coming to this country from any quarter. How, then, is it possible that the Four Millions of Blacks in this country should overbear the Eight Millions of Whites in the South, with the Millions on the point of flocking thither?

The shriek lately stilled that the Blacks would refuse to work and insist on dying if set free, was stupid enough; but this new panic is even more absurd than that was. Do let us hope that we are near the end of these senseless screeches.

HOW SCANDALS ARE INVENTED.

Picking up a recent number of The Albany Argus which had previously escaped our attention, we found in it a charge that THE TRIBUNE had at some time been "gagged or spoke in the interest of the lobby," with the following specification:

"Cushing and Butler, Belmont and George Wilkes, had got possession of a land title, from the Juarez Government, covering an extent of territory in Southern California larger than this State. It was obtained for a nominal consideration. It contemplated the establishment of an immense land monopoly. To aid the scheme, an act of incorporation was asked of the Legislature, and the most corrupt means used to secure it. It was openly wed that \$50,000 was paid to put the job throug avowed that \$50,000 was paid to put the job invogen. The Thistic knew it, and added in the scheme with all its power, and with an accord that indicated to us the evidence of an interest in the gigantic job. It did this in the interest of a scheme of land monopoly the most extensive this age has witnessed, in defiance of all its theories, and in contempt of all its horror of legislative corres, and in contempt of all its horror of legislative cor-

-Now it is a solemn fact that we know the persons named in the above; but we never heard any suggestion from either or any of them, or from any one else, in regard to their alleged land-grant in Lower California, nor did we ever utter or suppress one syllable pro or con touching that alleged grant. We did print Mr. Wilkes's account of his circumventing the Albany lobby by getting a charter in New-Jersey; but we never suspected that we were doing him, or any one else, a pecuniary favor therein. That, to the best of our recollection, is the only instance in which we ever spoke of the afore said land-grant, or whatever it may be; and we are confident that we had never thought of it before. And all we can now say of it is, that if this or any company obtained a grant of all Mexican California for "a nominal consid-'eration," the bargain was a remarkably fair one, but rather favoring the seller than the

Bank officers, who were recently caught in the embezzlement of nearly \$100,000 of the funds of that institution? We hear that it is proposed to take what property they have, and let them go without further punishment. This would be a dangerous example. They are not wild young fellows, giddy with their first handling of notes and specie, but men past middle age, of sober judgment, of long standing, good position, men with families around them, widely known, and hitherto respected as solid citizens. Some say these virtues should plead against a harsh judgment. We think not; the facts ought to operate just the other way. We expect young men to be led into temptation and to fall; we watch them anxiously Salzburg has secured for Europe a long term of for the first signs of moral obliquity; but we do not usually watch one who has a record for in this morning's issue that a defensive alliance probity and honesty running back twenty has been concluded, and that an agreement, years. These men, in addition to the great robbery of money, have rudely shocked the public by a betrayal of long-standing confidence on the part of the bank's officers and customers; they perpetrated their crime many years after all special watching of them had ceased, and everybody by common consent looked upon them as honest men. It will not do to let such a double crime of theft and breach of confidence go lightly into forgetfulness. The bank may make good the money without difficulty; but who shall make good the broken trust of the people in cashiers and tellers? If a quarter of a century of trust is thus abruptly blown to the winds, what may we not expect of similar officers not yet a decade in service? These offenders should be made an example. To let them go unwhipt of justice will be an open invitation to all conplace, in case of war, their entire army under fidential clerks to tread the same path. Already we hear of another bank subordinate who stole some thousands of dellars not long ago, went on a spree with a woman, spent an immense sum in debauchery, and then had the woman arrested for robbing him; but as

unless the interested parties rigorously apply the statutes without regard to length of service or any other personal consideration.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The amendment grafted on the Reform bill

representation of minorities is unconstitutional. This position, it strikes us, is altogether untenable. So far from the proposition to give minorities a fair representation in the national councils being in conflict with the British Constitution, it commends itself to us as being strictly in keeping with the spirit of that Constitution, of which the principle of popular representation in its widest and most liberal application is the very essence and life. The assumption, too, is a false one, that the representation of minorities is incompatible with government by the will of the majority. Let minorities have their representatives-still the majority must be, from the very nature of the case, the ruling power. By conceding representation to the former, you merely give them the privilege of taking a part in the deliberative proceedings of the national parliament or congress; but the ultimate decision of questions by means of the vote still remains, and, where the vote determines, the will of the majority of necessity prevails. Common justice demands that minorities should have a voice in the public councils, and considerations of sound policy recommend the concession. In the able speech in which Lord Cairns introduced the amendment in the House of Lords, he pointed out most lucidly the advantages to accrue from, the system of minority representation. He showed that if minorities could return members to Parliament, seats would be provided thereby for persons whose claims upon a constituency would be the claims of intelligence, freedom from any popular excitement or prejudice, and independence, and who would constitute an extremely steady element in times of popular excitement; that the sameness and monotony of character prevailing under the old system among the representatives as regards the expression of their political sentiments would be broken in upon; that is discussing public questions the great advantage would be gained of hearing how those questions were viewed not merely by different localities, but by different bodies of men in the same locality; that the greatest possible local satisfaction among the constituencies would be gained; that the invidious division of constituencies into classes according to rateability, or their stake in regard to property, would be done away with; that the asperity of political feeling which sometimes prevails in large constituencies would be greatly softened; that contests would be very much diminished in large constituencies where contests are most expensive-so expensive, he said, that the mind almost recoils at hearing the sums which they cost; and that with the practical abolition of contests, there would be freedom from expense, freedom from the irritation of political feeling, and from "the curse of all elections-"bribery." These are weighty arguments in favor of the plan proposed by Lord Cairns, and adopted by Parliament; and although its operation will at present be very inconsiderable, being limited to only twelve constituencies, returning three members each, there can be no doubt that should it result in all the good anticipated from it, there will be in time a constituencies, as The London Times calls them. At any rate, Lord Cairns's amendment involves the admission of a principle destined to work a radical change in the whole British representative system. Its adoption seems to us to be the first step toward equal electoral districts. As regards the general question of the representation of minorities, public opinion in this country appears to be fast ripening in favor of some plan whereby such representation might be secured: and not too soon. The spirit of the American Constitution demands that every citizen be represented in one way or another-if not in the majority, then in the minority.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF THE TWO RACES.

would be influenced at the polls against their true interests have been dispelled by the results of the minor elections in Washington City and Georgetown, and of the late greater canvass in Tennessee. Since the Southern politicians and Rebel leaders, encouraged by the early developments of Mr. Johnson's policy, What is to be done with the Tradesmen's made their first demonstrations in opposition to granting the emancipated the rights of citizenship, few loyal men have doubted how the negroes would vote; but many persons acquainted with the feeling of antagonism which had been engendered by generations of false and pernicious teachings between the "poor whites" and the negroes have feared, with great good reason, that no affiliation could take place in politics between the two races. The triumph

in Tennessee has dispelled this fear with regard to that State. But will there be such thorough affiliation of the two races in other States? Let us not be too sanguine as to the rest of the South; Tennessee may prove an exceptional case. For many years past there has been in that State a clear and well defined antagonism between the poor and rich classes; the mountaineers of East Tennessee, generally small farmers of little wealth, have been violently opposed in politics to the richer planters of Middle and West Tennessee, and during the war the former had a Union strength of 40,000. To Andrew Johnson more than any other single man the State of Tennessee is indebted for the foundation and formation of that antagonism which has so unexpectedly proved so wholesome and fortunate; he implanted the principle, nurtured it for years, and lived off it during the natural term of his career as a local State politician. But as in all his political measures Mr. Johnson in this scheme displayed more of the nature of the demagogue than the Democrat : he had not the courage to pursue the principle to its natural and true conclusion, and advocate the political affiliation of the "poor "whites" and negroes against their mutual enemies, the slave oligarchs. Before the war the prejudice and hatred which existed in a social and political sense between the "poor whites's and negroes was only less bitter than in other parts of the South; then it would have been enough to condemn, in the eyes of the most liberal of the "poor whites," any political

obligations to each other and the country is seen in the result of the election by which they have secured their State from Rebel rule.

But, recurring again to the question already asked, will a similar result follow in other States 7 In none of the other Southern States had there been before the war the antagonism between rich and poor which existed in Tennessee; in all other States the political rule and influence of the slaveholders was undisputed. There is every reason to believe that there will be such affiliation. Even without it the success of the loyal men is already secured by the heavy preponderance of the negro voters. In Alabama, they have a clear majority of 19,000; in Louisiana, 37,000; and in like proportion in other States. But it is not enough that the negroes, alone and unaided, should carry the elections in these States; it is not less important that combinations of all loyal men should be formed; and, though the result no longer remains questionable, every effort should be made to point out to both races their identical interests as members of the same great laboring class, and to urge them to thorough and effectual and active political affiliation as the certain means of securing the rights and maintaining the liberties which have been won for them by the overthrow of the Rebellion. Through this thorough affiliation of the two races is to come the complete reconstruction on which depends the great interests of the South and the country. In one of the essays of Cornelius O'Dowd

there is an ansusing description of a party of respectable English people who made an excursion over the continent under the care of a contractor who had agreed to show them the chief cities of Europe at wholesale price. The adventures of the estimable American gentlemen and ladies who started on a similar journey in the Quaker City-bound, so to speak, on a sort of mammoth Sunday-school pic-nic to "Jerusalem, and Madagascar, and North " and South Amerikey," may have been quite as absurd, but were certainly much more disagreeable. It is funny enough to think of a hundred or so grown up people trotting all over the world at the heels of a mercenary Mentor; but they have had many positive miseries to endure beside. At Leghorn they were taken for an army of Garibaldians, and the local authorities flew to arms to prevent their landing. Then they had the misfortune to go near some sickly place or other, and when we last heard of them they were being purified and fumigated in Quarantine at Naples, where they were to be subjected to four or five days suffocation. If they have frightened Italy so badly, what will it be when they get to Joru-

We have seen a private letter from a person in Texas who styles himself an "ex-Postmaster in the late United States, and now Briga-'dier-General in the Army of the C. S. A." The following passage occurs in it: "I have just heard that an ignorant and dishonest Radical has dared to question the integrity of that noble patriot, Andrew Johnson, and has had the audacity to introduce a resolution into your Congress tending toward his impeachment. Should this succeed, you may rest assured that we shall make him the next President of this Confederacy." That noble patriot, by removing Sheridan, has just made a high bid for the favor of the rampant Rebels of whom this Brigadier-General is a specimen, and we wonder they do not nominate him at once. A good candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket would be Jubal Early. Then we should have Sheridan's two most distinguished enemies running together.

The condition of Indian affairs creates universal dissatisfaction. The settlers pronounce the soldiers fools. The soldiers call the settlers rascals. The Peace Commissioners are overhauling Gen. Hancock, and Sherman declares the Commission, of which he himself is a member, a "humbug." Meanwhile, we hear of little progress making toward a closing of the war. The Commissioners are looking for reservation lands, while the savages are burning railroad trains and scalping travelers. Keeping the Indians confined to a certain specified region, and keeping white men out, is an excellent plan-if you can only do it. But Mrs. Glasse's celebrated direction for cooking a hare applies to a good many things in life. First catch your Indians.

The Albany Argus says: "A large proportion of the white members of the police force in Mobile have handed in their resignations to the Chief, giving as a reason their unwillingness to serve under a colored officer."

-That is bad. But those "White members of the police force in Mobile," evinced like All fears that the colored voters at the South unwillingness" to run when the Black Unionists came after them over the intrenchments of their city, April 9th, 1865, (which was also the day of Lee's surrender.) They did

run, however, letting their city be captured,

and it is rather late in the day to demur to the

fact or its consequences in August, 1867. In the Convention yesterday a motion to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature from \$1,000 to \$500, was laid upon the table. A lengthy discussion was had upon the subject of allowing cities or towns to issue their bonds to aid in the building of railroads, and it was resolved that the Legislature shall not authorize the appropriation of money or credit, by any municipal corporation, "exept as in this "Constitution is otherwise provided."

Statistics of the colored schools in Virginia show that nearly 17,000 scholars are enrolled, the annual expense of whose teaching will be about \$100,000. In Richmond 3,000 colored pupils receive instruction from 43 teachers, some of the latter being also colored. The scholars are regular in attendance, eager to learn, faithful to the requirements of the schools, and give good promise of becoming intelligent and worthy citizens.

VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE.-The trustees of this College of high repute have just issued a very elegant volume, containing a biographical sketch of Mr. Mathew Vassar, founder of this great educational institution, and interesting particulars concorning the establishment, and the progress of the college. The book is prepared by Mr. Benjamin J. Lossing, and is copiously illustrated with wood engravings of much delicacy and beauty. Improvements recently made on the college building allow of the accommodation of 50 additional students. The number of professors and teachers has been enlarged. Prof. Thomas J. Backus will take charge of the Department of English Language and Literature at the beginning of the next year, Sept. 19, and Prof. James A. Robert will, at the same time assume charge of the Department of Languages. Over half a million of dollars hild been expended at this institution in ground, buildings, library, cabinets, art-gallery, &c., previous to this Summer.

The American Industrial League will begin bo it the 18th of September the publication of a monthly, periodical entitled The National American, devoted to the advocacy of protection for American industry, and of sound principles of political economy. It will be sold at five cents a copy.